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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors: Finland (third revised version)

Paper submitted by Finland**

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Table of contents

1 LANGUAGES 3

1.1. Introduction 3

1.2 Principal national language – Finnish 3
1.2.1 Spelling rules for Finnish geographical names 4
1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish geographical names 4
1.2.3 Substrata 7
1.2.4 Finnish dialects 7

1.3 Second national language – Swedish 7

1.4. Minority language – Sámi (Lappish) 7

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION 10

3 SOURCE MATERIAL 11
3.1 Maps 11
3.2 Gazetteers 12

4 GLOSSARY OF GENERIC TERMS, SOME ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS CONTAINDED IN PLACE NAMES 12
4.1 Finnish 12
4.2 Swedish 15
4.3 Sámi 15

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FINNISH MAPS 16

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF FINLAND 17
6.1 Historical provinces 17
6.2 Counties 17
6.3 Administrative provinces 17
6.4 Municipalities 19

1 LANGUAGES

1.1 Introduction

Finland is a bilingual country. According to the constitution, Finnish (fi) and Swedish (sv) are its national languages and official state languages. The central principle is the equal status of the national languages. In 1991, the Sámi (se) speakers also were granted the right to use the Sámi language(s) when contacting the authorities.

The population of Finland is 5,130,000 (1996) of whom 4,760,000 (92,8 %) have Finnish, 290,00 (5,7 %) Swedish and 1,700 (0,03 %) Sámi their native languages. Speakers of foreign languages amount to approximately 70,000, the largest group (0,3 %) being speakers of Russian (17,800).

A municipality (fi *kunta*, sv *kommun*) is considered to be bilingual if the speakers of the minority language constitute at least 8 % of its population or, alternatively, if they amount to more than 3,000. The Council of State determines which municipalities are monolingual Finnish or Swedish and which are bilingual on the basis of the census, which is conducted every tenth year. A municipality cannot be declared monolingual unless the number of speakers of the minority language has fallen to 6 % or less of the total population. Sámi is spoken in the northernmost municipalities of Finnish Lapland (see Map 1). The speakers of Sámi are in the linguistic minority in each of the municipalities.

The national languages and the Sámi language(s) are written with the Roman alphabet.

Most place names in Finland are Finnish. A Swedish speaking population has lived on the western and southern coasts and in the southwestern archipelago since the Middle Ages, and the Swedish place names of Finland are concentrated in these regions. Sámi names have been best preserved in Lapland which is the northern part of the country.

Only names which are in actual use are written on official georgaphical maps. In other words, cartographers do not invent new names to places lacking a name, nor do they create unattested name forms for names by translating or modifying a name of another language. Names in bilingual areas are written on maps in both languages, with the majority name mentioned first. In monolingual areas only certain principal names are given also in the other language. In bilingual areas, road and street signs and signposts are bilingual, with the language of the majority being placed first.

1.2 Principal national language – Finnish

Finnish, a Finno-Ugric language, uses the following letters of the Roman alphabet:

A a	G g	M m	S s	X x	Õ õ
B b	H h	N n	(Š š)	Y y	
C c	I i	O o	T t	Z z	
D d	J j	P p	U u	(Ž ž)	
E e	K k	Q q	V v	Å å	
F f	L l	R r	(W w)	Ä ä	

Originally Finnish words do not contain the following letters: *b, c, f, q, x, z, đ*. The letters in parentheses also do not belong to the Finnish alphabet, but do appear in loanwords and foreign names.

The vowels *ä* and *ö* represent independent sounds and should be distinguished from the vowels *a* and *o*. These vowels have separate ortographic status in the alphabet.

1.2.1 Spelling rules for Finnish geographical names

The following rules are applied in the writing of place names, for instance, in the maps compiled by the National Land Survey, in linguistically checked reference works and in other literary usage wherever these are

concerned with Finnish place names or with exonyms (conventional names) used in Finnish.

* Place names always begin with a capital letter. If the proper noun element occurs in the middle of the place name, it is written with a capital initial: *Yli-Ii, Iso Arajärvi*.

* Names with specific and generic elements are usually written as one word (*Hirvijärvi* 'Moose Lake', *Tornionjokilaakso* 'Tornio River Valley', *Sibeliuksenkatu* 'Sibelius Street').

* Names are written as separate words if (a) the basic element is a compound proper noun or word and the specific element is an inflected adjective or the genitive of a proper noun: *Iso Ahvenlampi* 'Big Perch Pond' (genitive: *Ison Ahvenlammen*), *Vanha Viipurintie* 'Old Viipuri Road' (genitive: *Vanhan Viipurintien*), *Nuuksion Pitkäjärvi* 'Nuuksio Long Lake', (b) the term designates an artefact and the preceding specific element is in genitive form: *Saimaan kanava* 'Saimaa Canal', *Lokan allas* 'Lokka Reservoir', (c) the generic term is preceded by a hyphenated proper noun as a specific element: *Ison-Antin tie* 'Big Antti's Road', and (d) the specific element comprises a first name and a surname or other word combinations of a corresponding kind: *Mikko Määtän vaara* 'Mikko Määttä's Mountain', *Aleksis Kiven katu* 'Aleksis Kivi's Street'.

* Names are hyphenated if they are composed of (a) a specific preceding element and a noncompound proper noun: *Iso-Syöte* 'Big Syöte', *Pohjois-Savo* 'Northern Savo' (In official use, one encounters rare exceptions to the above-mentioned rules, e.g. *Ylitornio* which is lacking a hyphen "Yli-Tornio". Such exceptions existed in the language prior to the establishment of Finnish in its present written form. They are generally well-known names and do not cause trouble, and that is why it has not been considered necessary to change them to conform with later spelling practices.); (b) a non-inflecting specific element (substantives or prefixes, such as *Ala-, Ylä-, Etu-, Taka-, Keski-, Väli-*) and a compound proper noun: *Etelä-Konnevesi* 'South Konne Lake'; or (c) parallel proper nouns: *Helsinki-Vantaan lentokenttä* (airport).

1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish geographical names

The main stress in Finnish words is invariably on the first syllable. This is not marked in the written language. A weaker secondary stress occurs on the third or fifth syllable, if it is not a final syllable. Final syllables are always unstressed.

Each sound in Finnish has its own written symbol and in principle each symbol corresponds to one sound only. In standard Finnish, however, the following noteworthy exceptions are encountered: ***n*** preceding ***k*** is pronounced [ŋ]: *Helsinki* [helsiŋki]; the long velar nasal [ŋ] is represented in writing by ***ng***: *Helsingin* [helsiŋŋin]. An ***n*** before a ***p*** is assimilated to [m]: *Järvenpää* [järvempæ:]. If the initial element in compound words ends in ***e***, the initial consonant of the following element is lengthened *Kortejärvi* [kortejjærvi].

One characteristic of Finnish is so-called vowel harmony. The vowels ***a***, ***o*** and ***u*** function in strict opposition to ***ä***, ***ö*** and ***y*** [ü] and cannot be used in the same non-compound word. The vowels ***e*** and ***i*** are, however, neutral and can be used in combination with wovels of either group.

Length distinctions are meaningful between short and long vowels and short and long consonants. Double letters are used to represent the written form of long vowels and consonants: *Tullisaari* [tullisa:ri].

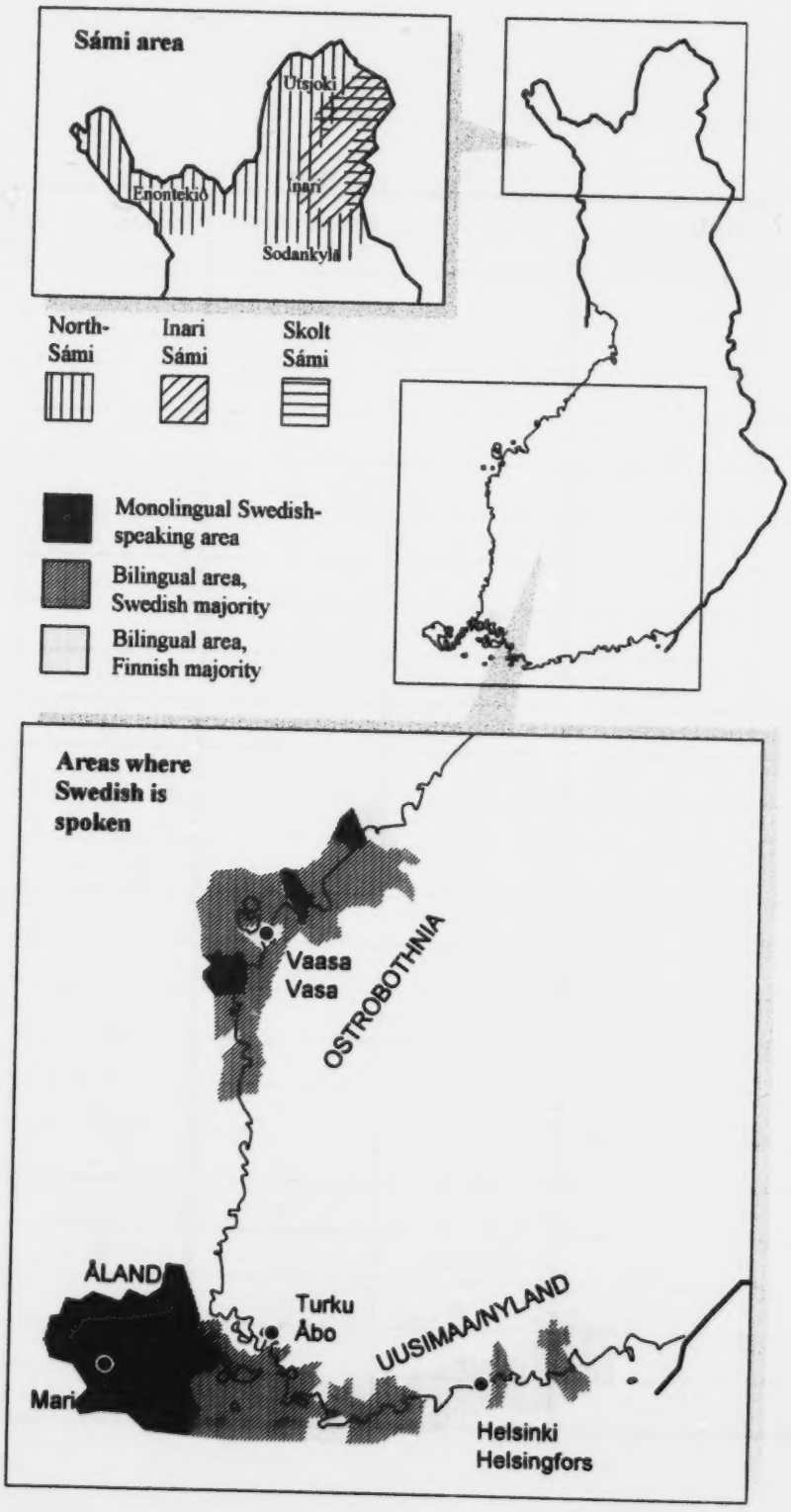
There are 18 diphtongs in Finnish: ***ai, oi, ui, ei, äi, öi, yi; au, ou, eu, iu; iy, äy, öy ey; uo, ie, yö***. They cannot be divided into separate syllables.

Table 1 gives an approximate picture of the relation between writing and pronunciation in Finnish. The letters in parenthesis are used only in foreign proper nouns and in loanwords. They have in Finnish a pronunciation approximating to that found in the language of origin.

Table 1. Pronunciation of the Finnish alphabet.

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet
a	ɑ	l	l	u	u
aa	ɑ:	ll	ll	uu	u:
ai	ɑi	m	m	ui	ui
au	ɑu	mm	mm	uo	uo
(b)		n	n	v	v
(c)		nn	nn	(w)	v
d	d	ng	ŋŋ	(x)	ks
e	e	nk	ŋk	y	y
ee	e:	np	mp	yy	y:
ei	ei	o	o	yi	yi
eu	eu	oo	o:	yö	yø
ey	ey	oi	oi	(z)	ts, ʒ
(f)		ou	ou	(ž or zh)	ǯ
(g)		p	p	(å)	o
ng	ŋŋ	pp	pp	ä	æ
h	h	(q)		ää	æ:
i	i	r	r	äi	æi
ii	i:	rr	rr	äy	æy
ie	ie	s	s	ö	ø
iu	iu	ss	ss	öö	ø:
iy	iy	(š or sh)	ʃ	öi	øi
j	j	t	t	öy	øy
k	k	tt	tt		
kk	kk				

/...



Map 1. Language minorities in Finland

1.2.3 Substrata

One can recognize some linguistic substrata in the place names of Finland. Sámi substrata, while being occasionally difficult and sometimes easy to identify, can be found throughout the country. It is also possible to identify a rather large number of substrata of Swedish origin in areas where Finnish is now the dominant language. Converserly, Finnish substrata are found in Swedish-speaking areas.

1.2.4 Finnish dialects

Finnish dialects are traditionally divided into five to eight groups. According to the broader division, there are only two main groups: the western and the eastern dialects. The dialects do not differ from each other so much, that those who speak them would not understand each other. The relatively young standard Finnish language is based on different dialects.

The spelling of place names has been standardized throughout the country to conform to the same general linguistic rules. Althouhg normalized names do not usually contain any phonological special features of the dialects, some names may contain reflections of regional dialects and local colour in the form of local dialect words and certain characteristic morphological features.

1.3 Second national language - Swedish

See Map 1 and Administrative divisions on page 17.

Swedish, a Germanic language of the Indo-European family, is the second national and official language in Finland. Swedish is spoken along the coasts of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. The Åland Islands (sv *Åland*, fi *Ahvenanmaa*) are exclusively Swedish-speaking. See Map 1.

The Swedish alphabet and the rules of spelling Swedish place names of Finland are very similar to those used in Sweden (see Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors - Sweden).

In bilingual areas, place names are marked on maps, road and street signs and on signs of a similar nature in both languages, the language of the majority being placed first. In unilingual areas, the name of the minority language may also be marked, particularly names of larger towns and cities on maps, provided that there is sufficient space for this.

1.4 Minority language - Sámi (Lappish)[1]

See Map 1.

Lappish or Sámi (Sami), which is the name in the native language of the people, is a Finno-Ugric language, distantly related to Finnish. In Finland, Norway and Sweden, Sámi uses the Roman alphabet. In fact, three mutually unintelligible varieties of Sámi are spoken in Finland, namely Northern Sámi, Inari Sámi and Skolt Sámi. In 1995, the Finnish Parliament recognized the Sámi ethnic group as the indigenous inhabitants of their domicile area (Constitution, article 14). They were also granted the right to maintain and enhance their language and culture, i.e. cultural autonomy within their domicile area (Constitution, article 51 a).

The Sámi language is spoken as mother tongue by 1,700 persons or 0.03 % of the population of Finland. Most of these speakers use Northern Sámi, but about 300 persons speak Inari Sámi and approximately the same number speak Skolt Sámi (31.12.1996, Statistics Finland).

According to former Finnish legislation, a person was considered Sámi if he considered himself Sámi and if he, or at least one of his parents or grandparents, spoke Sámi as his first language. In the new Act on the Finnish Sámi Parliament (founded in 1996), however, this definition was broadened to include non-language criteria. The Sámi Parliament itself proposed that the new definition be revised so that Sáminess would again be based solely on language criteria. The Ministry of Justice of Finland is at present (in October 1997)

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[1] Revised by Samuli Aikio, Research Institute for the Languages of Finland.

considering whether the legal definition of the Sámi needs to be amended.

The Sámi language has semi-official status in Finland. The most important government documents, and of course all official documents concerning the community itself, are translated into Sámi. A Sámi national therefore has the right to use his or her language before a court of law or before other state authorities. The Lutheran Church has long since used Sámi, and this language is taught in schools in the four northernmost municipalities. In 1992, native Sámi speakers were unted the right to pass the national matriculation examination in their language. Furthermore, program n Sámi are broadcast by the Sámi Radio a few hours per day, and two periodicals in Sámi are published in Lapland.

In 1979, the Nordic Sámi Council decided to adopt a new, uniform orthography for the Sámi language in Finland, Norway and Sweden. The Sámi place names in Finland will be written with the new orthography on all maps of the Sámi district. The Sámi place names in each Sámi language will appear more consistently on the maps in the new orthographic form as soon as the project of the National Land Survey for the Topographic Database containing all the place names on the maps of Finland is completed.

The Northern Sámi alphabet is as follows:

A a	Đ đ	J j	O o	Ŧ t
Á á	E e	K k	P p	U u
B b	F f	L l	R r	V v
C c	G g	M m	S s	Z z
Č č	H h	N n	Š š	Ž ž
D d	I i	Ŋ ŋ	T t	

The diphthongs of Northern Sámi are *ea*, *ie*, *oa* and *uo*. Inari Sámi has also the vowels *â* and *ä*, and the diphthongs *iä* (instead of *ea*) and *uá* (instead of *oa*), and it has no *t*. The more complicated writing system of Skolt Sámi does not use *á* or t but it has *â*,ʒ,ʒ́, *ǧ*, *g̨*, *ǩ*, *õ*, *â*, and *ä* and the "softening mark" '. The diphthongs in the most simple version of Skolt Sámi writing include *uo*, *ue*, *ua*, *uä*, *ie*, *iä*, and *eä*. In Inari Sámi and in Skolt Sámi long wovels are marked with double letters.

On the topographic maps currently for sale contain many names that are still written with the old orthography. The former version of transcribing Sámi place names in Finland was a special adaptation of the Sámi orthography of the time. The following examples indicate how the new ortography differs from the old one:

Spelling before July 1, 1979	Spelling since July 1, 1979
Pissevarri	Bissevárri
Tadšajavri	Dážajávri
Tšoalmmevarri	Čoalmmevárri
Tšahkaljohka	Čáhkáljohka
Keäđgejavri	Geađgejávri
Sarekuoihka	Sáreguoika
Vaggojohka	Vákkojohka
Tšâhkarvarri	Čahkarvárri
Jamehsuolu	Jámetsuolu
Tsuoggajoknjalbmi	Cuokkajohnjálbmi

Table 2 presents the Sámi pronunciation. The letters which do not occur in all language forms or which belong to the old orthography have been marked. Diphtongs and consonant clusters do not occur in the table.

Table 2 Pronunciation of the Sámi alphabet.

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)
a	ɑ (a)	h	h	o	o (o:[1])
á	a:[1] (a)	hj	j	õ[3]	ə (ɵ)
â[1,2,3]	ɑ (ʌ)	hl	l̥	p	p
b	b̥	hm	m̥	r	r
c	ts	hn	n̥	s	s
č	tʃ	hr	r̥	š	ʃ
ǯ[3, 4]	d̥ʒ̥	i	i (i:, j[1])	t	t
ǯ[3, 4]	d̥ʒ̥ʲ	j	j	t[1]	θ
d	d̥	k	k	u	u (u:[1])
dj	d̥ʲd̥ʲ	ǩ[3]	kʲ	v	v (w:)
ddj	dʲ:d̥ʲ	l	l	z	d̥z̥ (z[3])
đ	ð	lj	lʲlʲ	zz	d:d̥z̥ (zz[3])
e	e (e:[1])	llj	lʲ:lʲ	ž	d̥ʒ̥ʲ (ʒ[3])
f	v̥	m	m	žž	d:d̥ʒ̥ʲ (ʒʒ[3])
g	g	n	n	y[2]	y (ʉ)
		nj	nʲ	å[5]	a
ǧ[3]	gʲ	nnj	nʲnʲ (nʲ:nʲ)	ä[2, 3, 4]	æ
g̈[3]	ɣ	ŋ	ŋ	å[3]	ɔ

[1] In Northern Sámi.
[2] In Inari Sámi.
[3] In Skolt Sámi.
[4] Formerly in Northern Sámi.
[5] Formerly and in scholary works in Inari Sámi, now = á.

The maps compiled by the National Land Survey that cover the Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki municipalities, have Northern Sámi names appearing alone or alongside Finnish names. In the map sheets covering Inari municipality, Inari Sámi names appear either alone or alongside Northern Sámi and Finnish names. Skolt Sámi names are very rare on maps covering the area of contemporary Finland.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

There is no specific law covering place names in Finland. The Finnish Parliament has expressed the wish (187/24.5.1957) that in decisions concerning place names, officials should consult experts in onomastics. This issue of the Parliament was followed by administrative orders by ministries and central boards. In practise this principle has not been realized in the way that was planned, because it has no legal force. In 1996, the situation of the treatment of names was again discussed at the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, and a working group was founded to study if a law was needed for place names.

The Research Institute for the Languages of Finland asumes the right and responsibility for providing normative recommendations for place names. Its Language Planning Department takes care of Finnish and Sámi geographical names, and the Swedish Department is responsible for Swedish geographical names. The expert recommendations provided by this institution are based on linguistics, cultural history, local tradition, and the practical demands of everyday life.

The power of decision on names of administrative units belongs to the various administrative bodies and authorities. Decisions affecting the names of municipalities are made by the municipal councils, which are obliged to consult name experts before making their decisions. Town and city plans are ratified by The Ministry of the Environment, which simultaneously confirms the names included in these plans, while the actual planning and resolutions of the names of these places (town districts of towns, streets, squares, parks etc.) is the responsibility of the local authorities. The National Land Survey of Finland decides on the names of cadastral villages. The Survey's regional offices decide on the names of farms and estates given by the owners.

The various central or regional organizations have the right to decide on names relating to their own sphere of activities. Thus, for example, eight Sales Districts of the Finland Post Ltd. determine the names of post offices in their area, the Telecom Finland Ltd. decides on the names of telegraph offices and public telephone centres. The Finnish Railways decides on the names of railway stations. Furthermore the Finnish National Road Administration has delegated the right to make decisions regarding the names appearing on road signs to its nine regional offices.

The National Land Survey of Finland and the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland are jointly responsible for the standardization of cartographic names. The Language Planning Department of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland and the Swedish Department of the same organization act as authoritative organs in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing reports on place names for the benefit of the above-mentioned administrative bodies and authorities, and checking the names on maps prepared by the National Land Survey. The Language Planning Department functions as an authoritative organ for the normalization of Finnish and Sámi geographical names, and respectively the Swedish Language Division has the same function for Swedish geographical names. The work is based on onomastic field research conducted since the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of this research, about three million commented entries on place names have been entered in archives. Both the field investigation of names and their collection are still somewhat incomplete. The archives also have 455,000 cards representing the forms of names appearing in old documents.

Addresses:
Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskus (KKTK)
Research Institute for the Languages of Finland
Sörnäisten rantatie 25
FIN-00250 HELSINKI

Ympäristöministeriö

Ministry of the Environment
Ratakatu 3
FIN-00120 HELSINKI

Maanmittauslaitos
National Land Survey of Finland
P.O. BOX 84
FIN-00521 HELSINKI

Suomen Posti Oy
Finland Post Ltd
P.O. BOX 6
FIN-00011 POSTI

Telecom Finland Oy (Ltd)
Sturenkatu 16
FIN-00510 HELSINKI

VR-Yhtymä Oy
VR-Group Ltd (Finnish Railways)
P.O. Box 488
FIN-00101 HELSINKI

Tielaitos
Finnish National Road Administration
P.O. BOX 33
FIN-00521 HELSINKI

3 SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1 Maps

The official maps of Finland are prepared by the National Land Survey and the Nautical Charts by the National Board of Navigation.

A list of maps published by the National Land Survey:

Topographic Maps
(a) The 1:20,000 series,
- The Basic Map 1:20 000, 3712 sheets (1948—1993).
- The Topographic Map 1:20 000, 1000 sheets printed by 1997 (1993—).

The series is based on the Topographic Database.

(b) The 1:50,000 series,
- The Topographic Map 1:50 000/ Basic Map Reduction 1:50 000. 600 sheets reproduced from the 1:20 000 Basic Map Series. Completed.
- New edition covering 65 % of Finland, 250 sheets. Since 1993 the production is based on the Topographic Database.

(c) The General Map 1:500,000, 3 sheets (1996)

The Basic Map (1:20,000), the first edition, were completed in 1977 and have been revised at intervals of 5 to 15 years. The average age of a map sheet was 5 years 10 months 1.1.1993. They have been the basis for other maps but gradually replaced by the Topographic Database. The map series includes almost 1 million place names, all
of which have been checked linguistically. All the names will be digitized by the end of year 1997 to form a

Place Names Database.

Special Maps

(a) Tiekartasto Suomi–Finland. Vägatlas. Road Atlas. Strassenatlas. GT 1:200,000/1:400,000 with an index of 52,000 place names. Digitally produced in 1994.
(b) The General Road Map 1:1,600,000 is updated and published annually by Karttakeskus Oy. An index of 1,900 place names. The map has been produced digitally.
(c) Fennia, Atlas of the Road Maps 1:250 000 with an index of 9,000 place names.
(d) Nautical charts between 1:10,000 and 1:500,000, 130 sheets, new prints or editions annually.
(e) The Atlas of Finland, the Fifth Edition (1993) 1:1 million/1:1,8 million, This thematic map covers 49 topics in 26 folio books. The thematic maps 1:1 million are also available separately as wall maps.

All maps listed above can be ordered through the National Land Survey of Finland (Marketing Services, P.O. Box 84, FIN–00521 Helsinki).

3.2 Gazetteers

The place name indexes of the maps mentioned above are best suited for international use. Additionally, there are gazetteers of a different kind:

Kunnat – Kommunerna – Municipalities 1997. Alueluokitukset – Regionala indelningar – Regional Classifications handbook. Käsikirjoja 28 – Handböcker – Handbooks. Tilastokeskus – Statistikcentralen – Statistics Finland (ISBN 951–727–297–9, 66 pp.). Helsinki.

Korhonen, Ritva, *Alastarolla Ylistarossa. Suomen asutusnimet ja niiden taivutus*. Helsinki 1990, 555 pp. (ISBN 951–9475–72–9.). Contains about 20,000 names of inhabited places in Finland with their declensions. Also available on Internet (http://www.domlang.fi).

Rantala, Leif, *Sámegiel Báikenammalogahallan – Samisk ortnamsförteckning – Samisk stedsnavnfortegnelse – Saamenkielinen paikannimiluettelo* – Указатель саамских топонимов. Roavvenjárga 1988. (ISBN 952–90013–3–9). – Gazetteer of Sámi place names.

Zilliacus, Kurt & Ådahl–Sundgren, Ulla (eds), *Svenska ortnamn i Finland*. Helsinki 1984, 112 pp. (ISBN 951 9475–37–0). Contains the most important Swedish place names in Finland, about 4,250 entries. Available also on Internet (http://www.domlang.fi).

Posti– ja lennätinlaitoksen osoitehakemisto. Helsinki 1968, 1077 pp. Address Index of the National Board of Post and Telecommunications. Contains about 60,000 place names.

4 GLOSSARY OF GENERIC TERMS, SOME ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS CONTAINED IN PLACE NAMES

4.1 Finnish

Definitions in parentheses. L = especially in Lapland (northern Finland).

aapa fen (big treeless fen) L
ahde hillside, slope
aho glade (burn–beaten land, open field)
Ala–, Alainen, Ali–, Alinen lower
alanko, alanne, alava lowland (low–lying country)
allas reservoir
apaja catch (fishing ground)
aukea, aukko opening, clearing (open place in a forest)
eno river L
Etelä– south, southern
haara fork (branch of a river)
haka pasture, pastureland (woodland pasture)
hamina harbour, haven
harja, harjanne hogback, ridge
harju esker, ridge
hauta ditch, glen
hiekka, hiukka sand
holma, holmi island
Iso– big, great, large
Itä–, east, eastern
jaama way, stage (uninhabited woodland)

jyppyrä hill (little, high hill) L
jyrkkä steep, bluff
jänkä, jänkkä peatland (big, mostly treeless bog) L
järvi lake
Kaakko-, Kaakkois southeast, southeastern
kaarre, kaarto
kaira wilderness, backwoods (big uninhabited forest area between rivers) L
kaita strait
kallio cliff, rock
kaltio spring (mountain spring) L
kanava canal
kangas heath (dry, pine-dominated forest area)
kannas isthmus
Kansallis- national
kapeikko defile (narrow pass)
kari rock, shoal, skerry (isolated rock in the water)
kartano (country) estate (manor house)
kaski burnt-over clearing (burnt-over clearing for cultivation)
katu street
kaula 'neck' (narrow channel)
kaupunki city, town
keidas bog (peatbog, with surface rising higher than the surrounding land)
kemi ground (barren, hard-surface ground)
kenttä field, ground (natural lawn)
kero top (round, treeless fell top) L
Keski- central, mid, middle
keto field, lea (grassfield green)
kirkko church
kirnu pothole (giant's cauldron kettle)
kivalo, kiveliö wilderness, wild track (big, uninhabited forest area) L
kivi stone, boulder
kloppi islet (rocky islet)
Koillis- northeast, northeastern
korpi wilderness (spruce-dominated, often boggy forest area); swamp, marsh (birch- and spruce-dominated peatland)
korva 'ear' (a place near by)
koski rapid(s)
krunni shoal, skerry
kuiva, kuivio dried up area
kuja lane, alley, walk
kulju hollow in bog (soggy dent)
kulma 'corner' (part of a hamlet or a village)
kumpare, kumpu hillock, knoll
kunta municipality, parish
kuoppa cleff, gap (esker gap)
kurkkio waterfall L
kurkku, kulkku 'neck', strait, channel
kuru Canyon, gorge L
kurvi bend, curve
kylä village, hamlet
kytö moorland burnt-over for cultivation
kärki end, point, cape (end of a cape)
köngäs waterfall, cataract, cascade L
laakso valley
lahti bay, bight, gulf, inlet
laki summit, top, peak L
lampi, lammi pond, tarn (small lake)
latva upper course (of a river)
lehto rove, coppice
letto fen (wet, fertile, treeless peatland) L; peatland (willow-dominated peatland in Ostrobothnia)
linna castle, chateau, fortfied hill
lompolo tarn (small lake, river enlargement) L
louhi, louhu quarry (boulder soil)
Lounais- southwest, southwestern
Luode-, luoteis- northwest, northwestern
luola cave
luoma rivulet (small river); lake (small lake)
Luonnon- nature
luoto (rocky) islet
luusua outlet of a lake
lähde spring
Länsi-, läntinen west, western
lääni county
maa land
maakunta province
majakka lighthouse
mella sandy ridge, sandy bank L
meri sea
metsä wood, forest
monttu gap, excavation
muotka isthmus (isthmus between two waterways) L
Musta- black
mutka, mukka curve, bend
mylly mill
mäki hill
neva peatland (open, infertile, treeless peatland; open bog)
niemi cape, headland
niitty, niittu meadow, lea
niska 'neck' (head of a river, head of the rapids)
niva current, race (fast-flowing part of a river)
nokka end, cape, point
noro trickle (little brook); wet hollow
notko del, glen, hollow
nulkki hill (little, isolated mountain) L
nummi heath (sandy, often pine-dominated forest area)
nuora long, narrow strait
nurkka corner (corner of a village)
oja ditch, brook
oura reef (low, sandy reef)
pahta cliff, rock (steep rock-face) L
paikka abode; place (site of a little house)
pakka bank
paljakka hill top (treeless hill top or mountain top), bare mountain region above the tree line

palo burnt area
pato dam
pekki brook
pelto field (cultivated land)
perä, perukka 'end' (periphery of a place); corner (corner of a village)
Pieni-, Pikku- small, little
Pitkä- long
pohja, pohjukka bottom; end (end of a place); corner (corner of a village)
Pohja-, Pohjoinen, Pohjois- north, northern
polku path
polvi bend
portti gate
poukama cove, bight
pudas channel (short side channel of a river)
puhto farm group (serried group of farmhouses
puisto park
puoli side
puro ditch, brook
putous waterfall
pyöli small village, abode
pää head, point, end
raitti street (village street)
raja boundary
rakka boulder field L
ranta shore, bank
rauma strait (flowing strait)
raunio ruin(s) (a heap of stones), rocky land
riipi tarn, lake (small, deep lake) L
rimpi, rimmi flark, flark-fen, soggy peatland meadow
rinne slope, side
rinta slope, brink
risti, risteys crossroads, crossing
riutta reef, bank; esker
rotko gorge, gap
rova hill, mountain (burnt small mountain) L
runni spring, pool
räme bog, pinebog, swamp (infertile peatbog with stunted pines)
saajo grove in the peatland L
saari island
saaristo archipelago
sahi rapid (small rapid)
saivo lake (limpid mountain lake) L
salmi strait
salo wilderness (large forest area); island (large wooded island)
santa sand
satama harbour, haven
selkonen backwoods (large, uninhabited wilderness)
selkä 'back', hill, ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation); offing (open water area, offing of a sea or lake) L
selänne ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation)
silta bridge
sola defile, pass
soppi corner (corner of a village), nook
suntti strait
suo peatland (damp peatland), bog, fen, marsh
suppa esker gap
suu mouth, estuary
Suur(i)- big, great, large
suvanto still water
sydänmaa backwoods (uninhabited wild)
syrjä side (outlying place)
syvä, syvänne deep (hollow in a lake)
särkkä bank, reef
taipale, taival isthmus; way, stage
Taka- back
talo house; farm
tammi dam; oak
tekojärvi reservoir
tie road, way
tieva sandy ridge, sandy hillock L
tunturi fell, mountain (mountain with treeless top) L
törmä bank, brink
töyry, töyräs bank, bluff, rise
uoma channel; bog (large treeless bog) L
uopaja, see *vuopaja* L
uura, uuro cleff, ravine (narrow, deep and steep cleff)
Uus(i)- new
vaara hill, mountain (hill or mointain with trees on the top)
vaha stone (erratic block, erratic boulder)
vainio field (cultivated, arable land)
valkama boat-shore, boatcove
Valkea-, Valkia- white
Vanha- old
vesi 'water', lake (large lake)
viita coppice, thicket (leafy thicket)
virta stream, flow, river
vuo flow
vuolle current, torrent
vuoma bog (large treeless bog) L
vuopaja, vuopio cove in a river; pond (former meander) L
vuori mountain, hill (steep-sided elevation)
vuotso narrow peatland L
Vähä- little, small
Väli- central, mid, middle
Ylä-, Yläinen, Yli-, Ylinen upper
äyräs bank, brink

4.2 Swedish

The vocabulary used by the speakers of Swedish in Finland does not differ essentially from that used in Sweden. See Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors – Sweden.

4.3 Sámi[2]

The list comprises Northern Sámi landscape terms. The form conforming to the older spelling is given in parentheses in italic. Definitions in parentheses after English equivalents.

ája, ádjat (*aja, adjag*) source, spring; brook
ávži (*avdší*) canyon, gorge
Badje– (*Pâdje*) upper
bákti, bákte (*pakti, pakte*) steep bluff, cliff, rock
bálggis (*palggis*) path
bealdu (*peäldu*) field
Boaris, Boares– (*Poaris, Poares–*) old
buolža (*puoldša*) esker
Čáhppat, Čáhppes– (*Čahppad, Čahppes–*) black
čoalbmi (*tšoalbmi*) strait
čohkka (*tšohkka*) peak, mountain
čopma (*tšobma*) hill
Davvi, Davve– (*Tâvvi, Tâvve–*) north, northern
dievvá (*tievva*) hill, slope
duottar (*tuoddar*) fell, fjeld, tundra
eana (*eäna*) land
eatnangeaidnu (*eädnamkeäidnu*) road
eatnu (*eädnu*) stream, flow
Gaska– (*Kâska–*) central, middle
gáldu, gáldo (*kaldu, kaldo*) source, spring
gávpot (*kavpog*) town
geađgi (*keäđgi*) stone, boulder
geaidnu road
geavŋŋis (*keävŋŋis*) cataract, waterfall (rapids with fall in a great river)
gilli (*killi*) village, hamlet
gorsa (*korsa*) gorge
gorži (*kordší*) waterfall
Govdat, Govda– (*Kovdag, Kovda–*) broad, wide
Guhkki, Guhkes– (kuhkki, kuhkes–) long
guoika (*kuoihka*) rapid
gurra (*kurra*) gorge, gully, pass
jávri (*javrí*) lake
jeaggi (*jeäggi*) bog
johka (*johka*) river
lásis (*lasis*) glaciated rock (bare, level or slanting smooth rock)
lietna (*liedna*) province, county
Lulli, Lulle (*Lulli, Lulle–*) south, southern
luokta (*luokta*) bay, gulf
luoppal (*luobbal*) tarn (river enlargement)
Máddi, Mátta (*Maddi, Madda*) south, southern
máđii pathway
muotki (*muotki*) isthmus
njavvi (*njâvvi*) current (fast-slowing stream)
njárga (*njarga*) cape, point
njunni (*njunní*) 'nose', spur
Nuorti, Nuorte– (*Nuorti, Nuorte–*) east, eastern
oaivi (*oaivi*) rounded mountain (round-shaped top of mountain)
Oarji, Oarje– (*Oarji, Oarje–*) west, western
savu (*sâvu*) still water, broad
skáidi (*skaidi*) interfluve (the land between two waterways which join)
Stuoris, Stuorra– (*Stuoris, Stuorra–*) large, great
suolu (*suolu*) island, islet
Uhcci, Uhca (*Uhttsi, Uhtsa*) small
Unni, Unna (*Unni, Unna*) small
vággi (*vaggi*) valley
várri (*varrí*) hill (hill or mountain with trees on the top
Vuolle–, Vuolli (*Vuolle–, Vuolli*) lower, under, nether
vuopmi (*vuobmi*) woodland; valley bottom (flattish stretch of a valley)
vuotna (*vuodna*) fiord
vuovdi (*vuovdi*) forest, wood

[2] Revised by Samuli Aikio (Research Institute for the Languages of Finland)

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FINNISH MAPS

The list is comprised of the most commonly used abbreviations. They are alphabetized according to the abbreviations.

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
Amp.r.	ampumarata fi	shooting range
Ast.	vesiasteikko fi	water level gauge
Avstj.	avstjälpningsplats sv	dump, dumping area
Badstr.	badstrand sv	beach (bathing beach)
Bollpl.	bollplan sv	ball park
Brandbev., Br.bev.	brandbevakning sv	fire guard station
Brandst.	brandstation sv	fire station
Busst.	busstation sv	bus station
Camp.plats./Camp.	campingplats sv	camping ground
Ckl.v.	cykelvägen sv	cycle path
Fridl./F	fridlyst sv	under protection
F.hus	föreningshus sv	club house
Hdl	handel sv	shop, market
Hot.	hotelli fi, hotell sv	hotel
Huolt.as./H.as.	huoltoasema fi	service station
Hälsoc.	hälsocentral sv	health center
Hälsost.	hälsostation sv	private health center
Idr.	idrottsplats sv	sports area
Inkv.	inkvarteringsaffär sv	lodging-house
K.	koulu fi	school
K.talo	kaupungintalo fi	town hall, city hall
K.talo	kunnantalo fi	town hall
Kaatop.	kaatopaikka fi	dump, dumping area
Kpa	kauppa fi	shop, market
Kraftv.	kraftverk sv	power station
Kuntor.	kuntorata fi	condition track
Kursc.	kurscentral sv	residential college
Kurssik.	kurssikeskus fi	residential college
L.as.	linja-autoasema fi	bus station
Leir./Leir.alue	leirintäalue fi	camping ground
Lomak.	lomakylä fi	resort village
Ls.alue	luonnonsuojelualue fi	nature reserve
Maj.liike	majoitusliike fi	lodging-house
Mot.	motelli fi, motell sv	motel
Mus.	museo fi, museum sv	museum
Näköt.	näkötorni fi	observation tower
P	posti fi, post sv	post office
Pallok.	pallokenttä fi	ball park
Paloas.	paloasema fi	fire station
Palov.	palovartio fi	fire guard station
Perusk.	peruskoulu fi	basic school
Pp.tie	polkupyörätie fi	cycle path
Pys.alue/Pys.al.	pysäköintialue fi	parking place
Pälsf.	pälsfarm sv	fur farm
Rauh./R	rauhoitettu kohde fi	under protection
Ravir.	ravirata fi	trotting-track
Retk.m.	retkeilymaja fi	youth hostel
Rukoush.	rukoushuone fi	chapel, prayerhouse
S.talo	seurantalo fi	club house
Sair.	sairaala fi	hospital

Sem.by	semesterby sv	resort village
Servicest./Serv.	servicestation sv	service station
Sjukh.	sjukhus sv	hospital
Skj.b.	skjutbana sv	shooting range
Sk.	skola sv	school
Stadsh.	stadshus sv	town hall, city hall
Terv.as.	terveysasema fi	private health center
Terv.k.	terveyskeskus fi	health center
Travb.	travbana sv	trotting-track
Turkist.	turkistarha fi	fur farm
Uimah.	uimahalli fi	indoor swimming pool
Uimar.	uimaranta fi	beach (bathing beach)
Urh.	urheilupaikka fi	sports area
Utsiktst.	utsiktstorn sv	observation tower
Vandr.h.	vandrarhem sv	youth hostel
Vanhaink./Vanh.k.	vanhainkoti fi	old people's home
Vir.t.	virastotalo fi	office block, office
Vt	vesitorni fi	water tower
Åldr.h.	åldringshem sv	old people's home
Ämb.h.	ämbetshus sv	office block, office

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF FINLAND

Since February 1997, the municipalities of Finland have been grouped into twenty provinces (fi ***maakunta***, sv ***landskap***). Since September 1997, the regional administration of the State is divided into 6 counties (fi ***lääni***, sv ***län***). With the exception of Åland all provinces and counties are either unilingual Finnish or bilingual with Finnish majority, but most of them have two official names. The new administrative provinces have sometimes the same or partly the same names as the historical provinces. These names have often spread into foreign languages in their Swedish forms in the time when Finland was part of Sweden (before 1809), and sometimes survive in those languages as exonyms (e.g. Karelia, Ostrobothnia, Lapland).

6.1 Historical provinces

1. Varsinais-Suomi fi, Egentliga Finland sv, Finland Proper en, Finlande propre fr
2. Uusimaa fi, Nyland sv
3. Satakunta fi, sv
4. Häme fi, Tavastland sv, Tavastia en, Tavastie fr
5. Savo fi, Savolax sv
6. Karjala fi, Karelen sv, Karelia en, Carélie fr
7. Pohjanmaa fi, Österbotten sv, Ostrobothnia en, Ostrobothnie fr
8. Lappi fi, Lapland sv, Lapland en, Laponie fr
9. Åland sv, Ahvenanmaa fi

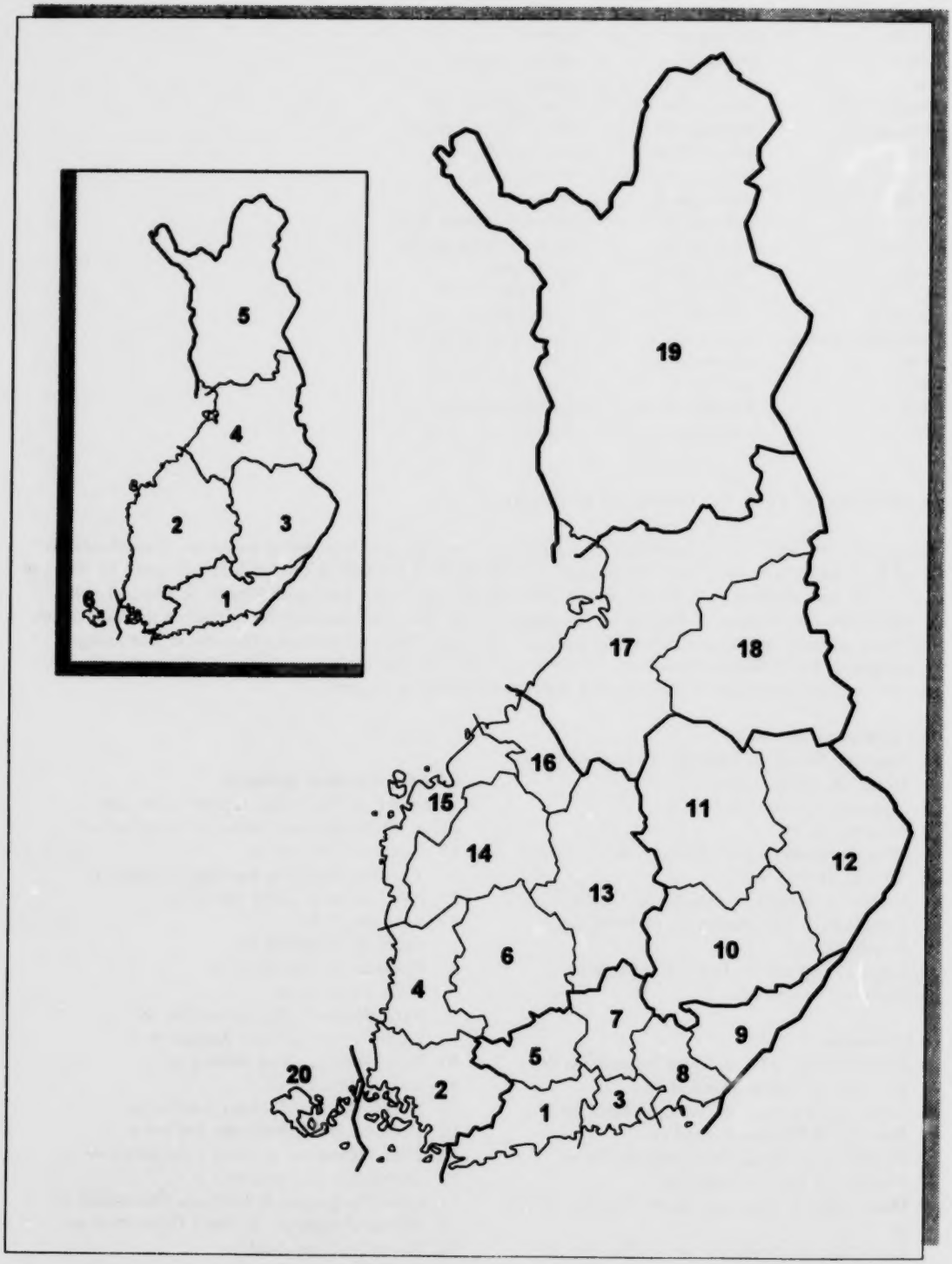
6.2 Counties

1. Etelä-Suomen lääni fi, Södra Finlands län sv, Province of Southern Finland en
2. Länsi-Suomen lääni fi, Västra Finlands län sv, Province of Western Finland en
3. Itä-Suomen lääni fi, Östra Finlands län sv, Province of Eastern Finland en
4. Oulun lääni fi, Uleåborgs län sv, Province of Oulu en
5. Lapin lääni fi, Lapplands län sv, Province of Lapland en
6. Ålands län sv, Ahvenanmaan lääni fi, Province of Åland en

6.3 Administrative provinces

In October of 1997, some names for the new administrative provinces were yet to be ratified.

1. Uusimaa fi, Nyland sv
2. Varsinais-Suomi fi, Egentliga Finland sv
3. Itä-Uusimaa fi, Östra Nyland sv
4. Satakunta fi, sv
5. Häme fi, Tavastland sv
6. Pirkanmaa fi, Birkaland sv
7. Päijät-Häme fi, sv
8. Kymenlaakso fi, Kymmenedalen sv
9. Etelä-Karjala fi, Södra Karelen sv
10. Etelä-Savo fi, Södra Savolax sv
11. Savo fi, Savolax sv
12. Pohjois-Karjala fi, Norra Karelen sv
13. Keski-Suomi fi, Mellersta Finland sv
14. Etelä-Pohjanmaa fi, Södra Österbotten sv
15. Österbotten sv, Pohjanmaa fi
16. Keski-Pohjanmaa fi, Mellersta Österbotten sv
17. Pohjois-Pohjanmaa fi, Norra Österbotten sv
18. Kainuu fi, Kajanaland sv
19. Lappi fi, Lappland sv
20. Åland sv



Map 2. Administrative Regions of Finland (see numbers on previous page)

6.4 Municipalities

The basic administrative area of Finland is a municipality (fi *kunta*, sv *kommun*). In 1997, the country was divided into 452 municipalities of which 389 were monolingual Finnish, 20 were bilingual with a Finnish majority, 21 were monolingual Swedish, and 22 were bilingual with a Swedish majority. The Council of State decides every tenth year – after a census – about which category each of the municipalities belongs to. The current decision (1364/92) is effective from the year 1993 through the year 2002.

The lists 1 and 2 below indicate the language situation of the municipalities.

List 1: The municipalities of Finland, alphabetized according to their Finnish names (except for those having only Swedish names). The majority names are written in **bold letters** and the Swedish names in *italics*. Bilingual municipalities whose majority language is Finnish are indicated by the symbol F–S; those whose majority language is Swedish are indicated by S–F. Monolingual Finnish municipalities are indicated by the symbol F, and monolingual Swedish parishes by the symbol S.

Urban municipalities (towns and cities) are indicated by an asterix (*). Monolingual Finnish municipalities are marked by a letter F and monolingual Swedish municipalities by a letter S. Bilingual municipalities with Finnish majority are marked by F–S and those with Swedish majority by S–F. The number indicates the county in which the municipality is located (see above). The Sámi names of the four northernmost municipalities Enontekiö, Inari, Sodankylä and Utsjoki are given at the end of lists.

Alahärmä F 2
Alajärvi* F 2
Alastaro F 2
Alavieska F 4
Alavus F 2
Anjalankoski* F 1
Anttola F 3
Artjärvi – *Artsjö* F 1
Asikkala F 1
Askainen – *Villnäs* F 2
Askola F 1
Aura F 2
Brändö S 6

Dragsfjärd S–F 2

Eckerö S 6
Elimäki F 1
Eno F 3
Enonkoski F 3
Enontekiö – *Enontekis* F 5
Espoo – *Esbo** F–S 1
Eura F 2
Eurajoki – *Euraåminne* F 2
Evijärvi F 2

Finström S 6
Forssa* F 1
Föglö S 2

Geta S 6

Haapajärvi* F 4
Haapavesi 4, F
Hailuoto – *Karlö* 4, F
Halikko 2, F
Halsua 2, F
Hamina – *Fredrikshamn* 1, F
Hammarland 6, S
Hankasalmi 2, F
Hanko – *Hangö**, F–S
Harjavalta* 2, F
Hartola 1, F
Hattula 1, F
Hauho 1, F
Haukipudas F 4
Haukivuori F 3
Hausjärvi F 1
Heinola* F 1
Heinävesi F 3
Helsinki – *Helsingfors** F–S 1
Himanka F 2
Hirvensalmi F 3
Hollola F 1
Honkajoki F 2
Houtskari – ***Houtskär*** S 2
Huittinen* F 2
Humppila F 1
Hyrynsalmi F 4
Hyvinkää – *Hyvinge** F 1
Hämeenkoski F 1
Hämeenkyrö – *Tavastkyrö* F 2
Hämeenlinna – *Tavastehus** F 1

Ii F 4
Iisalmi – *Idensalmi** F 3
Iitti F 1
Ikaalinen – *Ikalis** F 3
Ilmajoki F 2
Ilomantsi – *Ilomants* F 3
Imatra* F 1
Inari – *Enare* F 5
Iniö S–F 2
Inkoo – ***Ingå*** S–F 1
Isojoki – *Storå* F 2
Isokyrö – *Storkyro* F 2

Jaala F 1
Jalasjärvi F 2
Janakkala F 1
Joensuu* F 3
Jokioinen – *Jockis* F 1
Jomala S 6
Joroinen – *Jorois* F 3
Joutsa F 2
Joutseno F 1
Juankoski F 3
Jurva F 2
Juuka F 3
Juupajoki F 2
Juva F 3
Jyväskylä* F 2
Jyväskylän mlk. – *Jyväskylä lk.* F 2
Jämijärvi F 2
Jämsä* F 2
Jämsänkoski F 2
Jäppilä F 3
Järvenpää – *Träskända** F 1

Kaarina – *S:t Karins* F 2
Kaavi F 3
Kajaani – *Kajana** F 4
Kalajoki F 4
Kalvola F 1

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Kangasala F 2
Kangaslampi F 3
Kangasniemi F 3
Kankaanpää* F 2
Kannonkoski F 2
Kannus* F 2
Karijoki – *Bötom* F 2
Karinainen F 2
Karjaa – ***Karis*** S–F 1
Karjalohja – *Karislojo* F 1
Karkkila – *Högfors** F 1
Karstula F 2
Karttula F 3
Karvia F 2
Kaskinen – *Kaskö** F–S 2
Kauhajoki F 2
Kauhava* F 2
Kauniainen – *Grankulla** F–S 1
Kaustinen – *Kaustby* F 2
Keitele F 3
Kemi* F 5
Kemijärvi* F 5
Keminmaa F 5
Kemiö – ***Kimito*** S–F 2
Kempele F 4
Kerava – *Kervo** F 1
Kerimäki F 3
Kestilä F 4
Kesälahti F 3
Keuruu* F 2
Kihniö F 2
Kiihtelysvaara F 3
Kiikala F 2
Kiikoinen F 2
Kiiminki F 4
Kinnula F 2
Kirkkonummi – *Kyrkslätt* F–S 1
Kisko F 2
Kitee* F 3
Kittilä F 5
Kiukainen F 2
Kiuruvesi* F 3
Kivijärvi F 2
Kodisjoki F 2
Kokemäki – *Kumo** F 2
Kokkola – *Karleby** F–S 2
Kolari F 5
Konnevesi F 2
Kontiolahti 3, F
Korpilahti 2, F
Korppoo – ***Korpo*** 2, S–F
Korsnäs 2, S
Kortesjärvi 2, F
Koski Tl. – *Koski Åbo l.* 2, F
Kotka* 1, F
Kouvola* 1, F
Kristiinankaupunki – ***Kristinestad**** 2, S–F
Kruunupyy – ***Kronoby*** 2, S–F
Kuhmalahti 2, F
Kuhmo* 4, F
Kuhmoinen 2, F
Kuivaniemi 4, F
Kullaa 2, F
Kumlinge 6, S
Kuopio* 3, F
Kuorevesi 2, F
Kuortane 2, F
Kurikka* 2, F
Kuru 2, F
Kustavi – *Gustavs* 2, F
Kuusamo 4, F
Kuusankoski* 1, F
Kuusjoki 2, F
Kylmäkoski 2, F
Kyyjärvi 2, F
Kälviä – *Kelviå* 2, F
Kärkölä 1, F
Kärsämäki 4, F
Kökar 6, S
Köyliö – *Kjulo* 2, F

Lahti – *Lahtis** 1, F
Laihia – *Laihela* 2, F
Laitila* 2, F
Lammi 1, F
Lapinjärvi – *Lappträsk* 1, F–S
Lapinlahti 3, F
Lappajärvi 2, F
Lappeenranta – *Villmanstrand** 1, F
Lappi 2, F
Lapua – *Lappo** 2, F
Laukaa 2, F
Lavia 2, F
Lehtimäki 2, F
Leivonmäki 2, F
Lemi 1, F
Lemland 6, S
Lempäälä F 2
Lemu F 2
Leppävirta F 3
Lestijärvi F 2
Lieksa* F 3
Lieto – *Lundo* F 2
Liljendal S–F 1
Liminka – *Limingo* F 4
Liperi F 3
Lohja – *Lojo** F 1
Lohtaja – *Lochteå* F 2
Loimaa* F 2
Loimaan kunta – *Loimaa kommun* F 2
Loppi F 1
Loviisa – *Lovisa** F–S 1
Luhanka F 2
Lumijoki F 4
Lumparland S 6
Luopioinen F 2
Luoto – ***Larsmo*** S 2
Luumäki F 1
Luvia F 2
Längelmäki F 2

Maalahti – ***Malax*** S–F 2
Maaninka F 3
Maarianhamina – ***Mariehamn**** S 6
Maksamaa – ***Maxmo*** S 2
Marttila F 2
Masku F 2
Mellilä F 2
Merijärvi F 4
Merikarvia – *Sastmola* F 2
Merimasku F 2
Miehikkälä F 1
Mietoinen F 2
Mikkeli – *S:t Michels** F 3
Mikkelin mlk. – *S:t Michels lk.* F 3
Mouhijärvi F 2
Muhos F 4
Multia F 2
Muonio F 5
Mustasaari – ***Korsholm*** S–F 2
Muurame F 2
Muurla F 2
Mynämäki F 2
Myrskylä – *Mörskom* F–S 1
Mäntsälä F 1
Mänttä* F 2
Mäntyharju F 3
Naantali – *Nådendal** 2, F
Nakkila 2, F
Nastola F 1
Nauvo – ***Nagu*** S–F 2,
Nilsiä F 3
Nivala F 4
Nokia* F 2
Noormarkku – *Norrmark* F 2
Nousiainen – *Nousis* F 2
Nummi–Pusula F 1
Nurmes* F 3
Nurmijärvi F 1
Nurmo F 2
Närpiö – ***Närpes*** S–F 2

Oravainen – ***Oravais*** S–F 2
Orimattila* F 1
Oripää F 2
Orivesi* F 2

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Oulainen* F 4
Oulu – *Uleåborg** F 4
Oulunsalo F 4
Outokumpu* F 3

Padasjoki F 1
Paimio – *Pemar** F 2
Paltamo F 4
Parainen – *Pargas** S–F 2
Parikkala F 1
Parkano* F 2
Pattijoki F 4
Pedersören kunta – *Pedersöre* S–F 2
Pelkosenniemi F 5
Pello F 5
Perho F 2
Pernaja – *Pernå* S–F 1
Perniö – *Bjärnå* F 2
Pertteli F 2
Pertunmaa F 3
Peräseinäjoki F 2
Petäjävesi F 2
Pieksämäen mlk. – *Pieksämäki lk.* F 3
Pieksämäki* F 3
Pielavesi F 3
Pietarsaari – *Jakobstad** S–F 2
Pihtipudas F 2
Piikkiö – *Pikis* F 2
Piippola F 4
Pirkkala – *Birkala* F 2
Pohja – *Pojo* F–S 1
Polvijärvi F 3
Pomarkku – *Påmark* F 2
Pori – *Björneborg** F 2
Pornainen – *Borgnäs* F 1
Porvoo – *Borgå* 1, F–S
Posio 5, F
Pudasjärvi 4, F
Pukkila 1, F
Pulkkila 4, F
Punkaharju 3, F
Punkalaidun 2, F
Puolanka 4, F
Puumala 3, F
Pyhtää – *Pyttis* 1, F–S
Pyhäjoki 4, F
Pyhäjärvi 4, F
Pyhäntä 4, F
Pyhäranta 2, F
Pyhäselkä 3, F
Pylkönmäki 2, F
Pälkäne 2, F
Pöytyä 2, F

Raahe – *Brahestad** 4, F
Raisio – *Reso** 2, F
Rantasalmi 3, F
Rantsila 4, F
Ranua 5, F
Rauma – *Raumo** 2, F
Rautalampi 3, F
Rautavaara 3, F
Rautjärvi 1, F
Reisjärvi 4, F
Renko 1, F
Riihimäki* 1, F
Ristiina 3, F
Ristijärvi 4, F
Rovaniemen mlk. – *Rovaniemi lk.* 5, F
Rovaniemi* 5, F
Ruokolahti 1, F
Ruotsinpyhtää – *Strömfors* 1, F–S
Ruovesi 2, F
Rusko 2, F
Ruukki 4, F
Rymättylä – *Rimito* 2, F
Rääkkylä 3, F

Saari 1, F
Saarijärvi* 2, F
Sahalahti 2, F
Salla 5, F
Salo* 2, F
Saltvik 6, S
Sammatti 1, F
Sauvo – *Sagu* F 2
Savitaipale F 1
Savonlinna – *Nyslott** F 3
Savonranta F 3
Savukoski F 5
Seinäjoki* F 2
Sipoo – *Sibbo* S–F 1
Sievi F 4
Siikainen F 2
Siikajoki F 4
Siilinjärvi F 3
Simo F 5
Siuntio – *Sjundeå* F–S 1
Sodankylä F 5
Soini F 2
Somero* F 2
Sonkajärvi F 3
Sotkamo F 4
Sottunga S 6
Sulkava, F 3
Sumiainen F 2
Sund S 6
Suodenniemi F 2
Suolahti* F 2
Suomenniemi F 1
Suomusjärvi F 2
Suomussalmi F 4
Suonenjoki* F 3
Sysmä F 1
Säkylä F 2
Särkisalo – *Finby* F–S 2

Taipalsaari F 1
Taivalkoski F 4
Taivassalo – *Tövsala* F 2
Tammela F 1
Tammisaari – *Ekenäs** S–F 1
Tampere – *Tammerfors** F 2
Tarvasjoki F 2
Temmes F 4
Tervo F 3
Tervola F 5
Teuva – *Östermark* F 2
Tohmajärvi F 3
Toholampi F 2
Toijala* F 2
Toivakka F 2
Tornio – *Torneå** F 5
Turku – *Åbo** F–S 2
Tuulos F 1
Tuupovaara F 3
Tuusniemi F 3
Tuusula – *Tusby* F 1
Tyrnävä F 4
Töysä 2, F

Ullava 2, F
Ulvila – *Ulvsby* F 2
Urjala F 2
Utajärvi F 4
Utsjoki F 5
Uukuniemi F 1
Uurainen F 2
Uusikaarlepyy – *Nykarleby** S–F 2
Uusikaupunki – *Nystad** F 2

Vaala F 4
Vaasa – *Vasa** F–S 2
Vahto F 2
Valkeakoski* F 2
Valkeala F 1
Valtimo F 3
Vammala* F 2
Vampula F 2
Vantaa – *Vanda** F–S 1
Varkaus* F 3
Varpaisjärvi F 3
Vehkalahti – *Veckelax* F 1
Vehmaa F 2
Vehmersalmi F 3
Velkua F 2

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Vesanto F 3
Vesilahti F 2
Veteli – *Vetil* F 2
Vieremä F 3
Vihanti F 4
Vihti – *Vichtis* F 1
Viiala F 2
Viitasaari* F 2
Viljakkala F 2
Vilppula F 2
Vimpeli F 2
Virolahti F 1
Virrat – *Virdois** F 2
Virtasalmi F 3
Vuolijoki F 4
Vårdö S 6
Vähäkyrö – *Lillkyro* F 2
Värtsilä F 3
Västanfjärd S–F 2
Vöyri – *Vörå* S–F 2

Yli–Ii F 4
Ylihärmä F 2
Ylikiiminki F 4
Ylistaro F 2
Ylitornio – *Övertorneå* F 5
Ylivieska* F 4
Ylämaa F 1
Yläne 2, F
Ylöjärvi 2, F
Ypäjä 1, F

Ätsä 2, F
Ähtäri – *Etseri** 2, F
Äänekoski* 2, F

List 2: The municipalities of Finland which have two official names, alphabetized according to their Swedish names. The majority names are written in **bold letters.**

Artsjö – **Artjärvi**

Birkala – **Pirkkala**
Bjärnå – **Perniö**
Björneborg – **Pori**
Borgnäs – **Porvoinen**
Borgå – **Porvoo**
Brahestad – **Raahe**
Bötom – **Karijoki**

Ekenäs – Tammisaari
Enare – **Inari**
Enontekis – **Enontekiö**
Esbo – **Espoo**
Etseri – **Ähtäri**
Euraåminne – **Eurajoki**

Finby – **Särkisalo**
Fredrikshamn – **Hamina**
Grankulla – **Kauniainen**
Gustavs – **Kustavi**

Hangö – **Hanko**
Helsingfors – **Helsinki**
Houtskär – Houtskari
Hyvinge – **Hyvinkää**
Högfors – **Karkkila**

Idensalmi – **Iisalmi**
Ikalis – **Ikaalinen**
Ilomants – **Ilomantsi**
Ingå – Inkoo

Jakobstad – Pietarsaari

Jockis – **Jokioinen**
Jorois – **Joroinen**
Kajana – **Kajaani**
Karis – Karjaa
Karislojo – **Karjalohja**
Karleby – **Kokkola**
Karlö – **Hailuoto**
Kaskö – **Kaskinen**
Kaustby – **Kaustinen**
Kelviå – **Kälviä**
Kervo – **Kerava**
Kimito – Kemiö
Kjulo – **Köyliö**
Korpo – Korppoo
Korsholm – Mustasaari
Koski Åbo l. – **Koski Tl.**
Kristinestad – Kristiinankaupunki

Kronoby – Kruunupyy
Kumo – **Kokemäki**
Kyrkslätt – **Kirkkonummi**
Lahtis – **Lahti**
Laihela – **Laihia**
Lappo – **Lapua**
Lappträsk – **Lapinjärvi**
Larsmo – Luoto
Lillkyro – **Vähäkyrö**
Limingo – **Liminka**
Lochteå – **Lohtaja**
Loimaa kommun – **Loimaan kunta**
Lojo – **Lohja**
Lojo kommun – **Lohjan** kunta
Lovisa – **Loviisa**
Lundo – **Lieto**
Malax – Maalahti
Mariehamn – Maarianhamina
Maxmo – Maksamaa
Mörskom – **Myrskylä**
Nagu – Nauvo
Norrmark – **Noormarkku**
Nousis – **Nousiainen**
Nykarleby – Uusikaarlepyy
Nyslott – **Savonlinna**
Nystad – **Uusikaupunki**
Nådendal – **Naantali**
Närpes – Närpiö
Oravais – Oravainen
Pargas – Parainen
Pedersöre – Pedersören kunta
Pemar – **Paimio**
Pernå – Pernaja
Pieksämäki lk. – **Pieksämäen** mlk.
Pikis – **Piikkiö**
Pojo – **Pohja**
Pyttis – **Pyhtää**
Påmark – **Pomarkku**
Raumo – **Rauma**
Reso – **Raisio**
Rimito – **Rymättylä**
Rovaniemi lk. – **Rovaniemen mlk.**
S:t Karins – **Kaarina**
S:t Michel – **Mikkeli**
S:t Michels lk. – **Mikkelin mlk.**
Sagu – **Sauvo**
Sastmola – **Merikarvia**
Sibbo – Sipoo
Sjundeå – **Siuntio**
Storkyro – **Isokyrö**
Storå – **Isojoki**
Strömfors – **Ruotsinpyhtää**
Tammerfors – **Tampere**
Tavastehus – **Hämeenlinna**
Tavastkyro – **Hämeenkyrö**
Torneå – **Tornio**
Träskända – **Järvenpää**
Tusby – **Tuusula**
Tövsala – **Taivassalo**
Uleåborg – **Oulu**
Ulvsby – **Ulvila**
Vanda – **Vantaa**
Vasa – **Vaasa**
Veckelax – **Vehkalahti**
Vetil – **Veteli**
Vichtis – **Vihti**
Villmanstrand – **Lappeenranta**
Villnäs – **Askainen**
Virdois – **Virrat**
Vörå – Vöyri
Åbo – **Turku**
Östermark – **Teuva**
Övertorneå – **Ylitornio**

Sámi parish names (I = Inari Sámi, N = Northern Sámi, Sk = Skolt Sámi) in Sámi home district with parallel Finnish names:

Enontekiö = Eanodat N; Inari = Aanaar I, Aanar Sk, Anár N; Sodankylä = Soađegilli N; Utsjoki = Ohcejohka N.